Presbyterian John Howell Sept 19, 1940

The Nationalist.

FREEDOM. TRUTH, AND JUSTICE.

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THE NATIONALIST.

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—BY—

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NEW YEAR'S SONG.

An old friend writes for the *Irishman* the following, the spirit of which it would be good to import it to California.

Hurrah! hurrah! to-day we greet
Another New Year to our island—
While skies look drear, and storms beat
On mantling cliff, and rocky highland—
We can't refuse to raise the hand,
And pledge our tattered banner's story—
To drink a health to Ireland,
Her struggling cause and future glory.

CHORUS.

Hurrah! for the New Year coming on—
Hurrah! for the old year passed away;
Here's a toast—let us shout it every one,
Ireland's Future, and her Past, boys, hurrah!

We know full well our fathers bled
On grassy plain, and stony hollow;
Yet every drop of blood they shed
Is on the flag we vow to follow:
If *we* are men we can't refuse
To keep their dying words in keeping;
If *we* are men we can't abuse
The truths that other lands are reaping.
Hurrah! for the New Year coming on—
Hurrah! for the old year passed away;
Let us shout it, young and old, every one—
Here's to Ireland's glorious Past, boys, hurrah!

And they, who from their prison cells
Walked firmly on to death appalling—
Whose spirits, like the New Year's bells,
In earnest suppliance are calling;
The men who stepped on creaking planks,
And dared the worst for us, and Freedom—
Oh! shall we—brothers of their ranks,
Their kith and kin, neglect to heed them?
Hurrah! for the New Year coming on—
Hurrah! for the Old Year passed away;
Here's the memory of the heroes who are gone,
For their fame lives amongst us, boys, to-day!

New years may come, and old ones go,
The winds may howl, and skies be dreary—
Our island may be white with snow,
Till hearts are cold, and spirits weary;
But wind or snow, this New Year's Day,
We freely toast the land that bore us—
And all the Old Years passed away,
For future blessings hanging o'er us.
Then, hurrah! for New Years coming on—
Hurrah! for the Old Yyars passed away;
Here's our toast—Erin's patriots every one,
And the Future of our race, boys, hurrah!

Mor.

Irish News.

CORK.—The newly-elected Home Rule member for Cork' Mr. Ronayne, has declined all or any aid in paying the election expenses. The London Times says of him: "Mr. Joseph Philip Ronayne, the new member for Cork city in succession to Mr. J. F. Maguire, deceased, was born at Cork in 1822. He is the youngest son of Mr. Edward Ronayne, who was a manufacturer in that city. The new member is a Civil Engineer by profession, and a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers. In the early part of his professional career he was engaged for several years in hydraulic work in California. Lately his attention has been turned to public works, and he has had the contracts for the construction of the Cork and Queenstown, the Cork and Macroom, and the Clonmel and Thurles Railways. Mr. Ronayne is of the advanced school of Irish "National" politics."

In Derry the people are apparently becoming more reasonable. The apprentice boys had their celebration, and no one interfered with them.

This is how J F O'Donnell writes from London about Michael Judas Barry, the renegade of Forty-eight, who was recently appointed a divisional magistrate for Dublin, "has," says the papers, "resigned." The truth is that Mr. Barry, the fiery author of the imbecile doggerell—

"Think on O'Brien,
War's mighty lion;
"Twas he that knocked skillets out of the Danes,"

is at present sojourning in London, until he came to some arrangement with his very numerous creditors. Mr. Barry's treason has not prospered, and there is none so poor as to say, God pity him! This example is a story and a moral rolled into one. Mr. Woodlock succeeded him at a salary of £8,00 per annum.

A writer in the Ennis *Advertizer* wants to improve Moore's poetry which he thus takes exception to:

TARA'S HALL AND HARP.—Does it never strike reader or singer that there is a bull of the most magnificent dimensions in the first stanza of Moore's exquisite song? The brilliant bard says that the harp

"*Now* hangs as mute on Tara's walls
As if that soul were fled."

The walls of Tara do not exist; there is not a trace of them left on the hill; it is a question whether any one could point out where they stood; Moore's words seem brilliant balderdash. The lines might run thus—

The harp that once through Tara's halls
The soul of music shed
Is silent now as Tara's walls
Of which the trace has fled.

Or, in a more thoroughly Irish measure—

The sweet harp that once hung on the wall of proud Tara,
Or work in its halls music's exquisite thrill,
Is now mute as the walls that the wind meets no longer
As it walls round lost Tara's lone desolate hill.

The Dundalk *Democrat* claims that their harbor is one of the saftest in the empire.

WRECK ON THE WEXFORD COAST.—The barque Euphema, of Mayport, from Qubec, for Kircudbright, with a cargo of timber, struck on the outlaying rocks of the Tuscar, and she afterwards drifted out to the main rock, where she remained, with the tide flowing into and ebbing out of her. The Captain and crew took to the boats and got safely to land with some of their effects. If the weather proves favorable, efforts will be made to get the vessel off, but it is feared she will become a total wreck.—*Cork Telegraph.*

TRIUMPH OF IRISH SHIPBUILDING.—Irish shipbuilding has achieved a remarkable triumph in the case of the White Star line Baltic, which has just accomplished the fastest transatlantic passage on record, making the voyage from port to port in 7 days, 22 hours, 44 minutes.—*Cork Examiner.*

IRISH EMIGRATION.—The number of persons who have emigrated from Ireland since May, 1851, to the 31st of July, 1872, being the period during which the official returns of emigration have been taken, was 2,139,489.

IRELAND'S MINERAL WEALTH.—Ireland, for its size, is one of the richest mineral countries in the world. Possessed of vast, illimitable wealth buried beneath our soil, we still exhibit the extraordinary phenomenon of travelling to other lands to procure that which is in abundance at our own doors. A limited supply of coal is within our reach, and yet we are compelled by the exigencies of our situation to cross the Channel, and from our poverty enrich a land of millionaires. A more favored country, with a tithe of our unworked wealth and resources, would march with giant steps on the high road of prosperity. Almost all valuable minerals are found in abundance in Ireland.—*Belfast Examiner*

MAYO—TOO MANY POLICE.—A movement has commenced among the magistrates of the county against the excessive number of police maintained by the government of their country, which they say is now perfectly peaceable. The Limerick magistrates have also made similar complaints. The police are succesfully getting themselves into disfavor in all quarters.

The English Queen has commanded the Irish Academy of Music to be henceforth called the Royal Irish Academy of Music.

At a hunt in Wexford the pistol was brought into use to settle a dispute, and Mr. Sweetman is under arrest for having fired at Capt. Quin.

A short route to France from Ireland is by railroad to Greenore Point, in Wexford, and to Hollyhead by a line of steamers. Three hours are thereby gained over the old route.

Mr. Heron, M. P. for Tipperary, is to be elevated to the vacant seat in the Landed Estate-Court. That's how Gladstone manages Home Rulers.

The Irish University Bill is said to be drawn and threatens to destroy Trinity College.

On the 14th ult., a conference of members of Parliament and gentlemen interested in the case of Daniel Reddin, ex-Fenian prisoner, was held in the Gresham Hotel. Mr. Ronayne, M. P., presided. It was ultimately resolved, "on grounds of common humanity, to have the dreadful case fully investigated," and the meeting called upon the Amnesty Association to submit the facts to eminent counsel, with a view to institute legal proceedings against the wrongdoers.

Earl Spencer is about to resign from the Governorship of Ireland. Rumor has it that Lord Kimberly and Mr. Chichester Fortescue are probable competitors. Should Lord Kimberly secure the "Job," Mr. Fortescue becomes Colonial Secretary. English Peers, however poor, are sure to live well on Irish poverty. Ireland would be well rid of such tall loafers.

England.

The Right Hon. E. Bulwer Lytton, one of the most distinguished literary men of this century, has passed away at the age of sixty-seven. As a writer of fiction his name will live long and be remembered with pleasure in every home circle where the English language is spoken. As a dramatist and novelist the career of the Hon. Edward Bulwer Lytton has been most successful and brilliant.

The advance of the Rrussian troops on Affighanistan is again alarming the British Government, and they have notified Rrussia that the policy of non-intervention will cease if the advance continues. The notification will have little effect on Rrussia, for before taking such a step her calculations were made—another mail may bring interesting news from that quarter.

A London dispatch of January 21 says: Onslow and Whalley, members of Parliament, have been fined £100 each for publicly accusing John Duke Coleridge of conspiring to deprive the Tichborne claimant of his rights.

The Irishmen of London are busily engaged organizing the Celtic Society. On Christmas eve they had a very social and enjoyable gathering, where national and patriotic songs and toasts were nicely rendered and thoroughly understood. A Celtic class was formed, under the superintendence of a genuine Irishman. It is gratifying to learn that the old tongue is to be revived again at the enemy's door.

The rapid decadence of England is beginning to be acknowledged by the English themselves. Old John Bull still shouts about his wide domain, but old John Bull no longer governs young England. He is like Bungan's giant, "yet alive, but by reason of his age and his misdeeds, grown so crazy and stiff in his joints that he can now do little more than sit in his cave's mouth grinning at pilgrims as they go by, and biting his nails because he cannot come at them." That is how the *N. Y. World* speaks of its English cousin.

The Irish element in England, says the *Irish World*, is daily coming to be recognized more and more distinctly as a strong power, socially and politically. It has experienced the savage effects of English prejudice and English brutality, and it is a significant fact that of every hundred Irish who have ever lived in England, ninety-nine at least had their hostility to the Anglo-Saxon intensified by their closer intimacy with Saxon boorishness and ignorance.

Atheism and some other isms equally degrading, make grand progress in England.

The Celtic Society of London has been celebrating its anniversary. The papers give the Celts the credit of being a gallant race, the first toast being the ladies, and the last the Shan Van Vocht, which of course meant old mother Ireland.

The Rev. Mr. Smith who, although an Englishman, has long been distinguished for his penchant for pamphleteering in Ireland's favor, has been petitioning the Queen, of course in vain, in favor of the political prisoners. Mr. Smith deserves respect for the good he intended, but this petition business should long since have been exploded. There is something somewhat stronger in the English air than petitions. The Irish can't be induced to accept the position, and leave off what the English call their folly.

At the Liverpool Police Court, on Monday, December 16th, Joseph or Thomas Egan, an Irishman, a marine store dealer at Prescott, near Liverpool, was charged with high treason, and also with an attempt to induce Frederick Wm. O'Connor to desert from the 23d Royal Welsh Fusileers. It was agreed that as the charge of treason would involve a repetition of offensive and disgusting language, the second charge only should be gone into. The police found arms and ammunition in the man's house. He was remanded.

TACTICS OF THE ENGLISH REPUBLICANS.—The ablest leaders of the Republican party in England have come to the conclusion that the attacks of Sis Charles Dilke upon the throne are not likely to meet with popular approval under existing circumstances, as the Queen is liked by all her subjects, and her authority in reality is almost nominal. Therefore the reformers with a leaning toward republicanism, have resolved to leave the royal family alone for the present, and direct all their energies against the House of Lords.

United States Items.

The New York *Herald* takes the wind out of the sails of San Francisco by telling us this week that one hundred and forty-one murders have been committed the last three years in its "enterprising city," and that (as usual) woman is the destroying angel. Furthermore, that it is amazed at the conviction of Stokes.

Mr. Gardiner of the Academy of Music, Chicago, has been hard-hearted enough to refuse Mrs. Fair $3,000 for a pair of lectures. She couldn't tell, it appears, all she knew about wolves in a single night. The second, we suppose, was intended to describe the vagaries of San Francisco jurymen.

An ice gorge, thirty feet high, formed in the Susquehanna river, and this giving way the whole town of Deposit, Md, is five feet under water. Fort Defiance is also flooded.

A dispatch from New York, January 22d says: The Grand Jury found another indictment for libel against Mrs. Woodhull, Mr. Blood and "Colonel" Claffin (Tennie C.)

The Kentucky Legislation has elected Hon. Wm. Macken United States Senator. He is possibly, like Zach Montgomery, an Irishman born out of his own country.

There are said to be three thousand cases of small-pox in Boston.

Los Angeles has ninety bar-rooms, and only one of them was open last Sunday.

The imigrant arrivals at New York port last year was 291,217. Of these 63,995 were Irish, and 34,581 English, which would indicate that Englands roast beef is not as fat as it used to was.

The number of fires in St. Louis last year was 234, and the loss very nearly a million.

The *Irish World* is still advocating the study of the Irish language.

There are 513 widows of revolutionary soldiers still alive and drawing pensions.

The Mormons have three powder mills, a cartridge factory and a large arsenal. It must be admitted that they are practical. Can Irishmen be got to imitate their example in this particular?

Another dodge has been invented. A "plain man" in a car or a crowd suddenly finds a gold ring in the dirt. A bystander looks at the ring, pronounces the man lucky, and the ring worth ten or fifteen dollars. Of course "plain man" wants to sell it, and will take five dollars. He finds a buyer, who soon discovers that he is sold to the amount of nearly all his investment.

Foreign.

A GERMAN PRONUNCIAMENTO AGAINST BRITAIN.—A Berlin Journal of considerable repute and possessing a very decided influence over the public mind in Prussia has just issued a regular press pronunciamento against Great Britain and the policy of England. The writer goes on to demonstrate the waning power of John Bull particularly in the East, in the face of the new and invigorating diplomacy of Russia and the United States. The Prussian journalist is evidently pleased with this theme, and its elucidation *con amore*, calling the attention of the Cabinets in Washington, St. Petersburg and Berlin to the proposition that Russia and the United States, in cordial unison with Germany, have the power to divide the world between the three principals of the alliance—a pretty large plum and of exceeding great value, and one which should not be lost sight of by the parties who are most interested in its aquisition.

THE German Empire is not so consolidated as the bulk of Americans think. The King of Bavaria has his little ideas; so have the thousands who are fleeling thence to the United States. The end of that monster empire will, soon after Bismarck's death, be a general break-up into a few republics.

THE London *Standard* thinks that because O'Donovan Rossa and Father Burke seem to differ, Froude's mission of causing dissension among Irish-Americans has proved successful. No one in the United States believes that such is Froude's own opinion, and he ought to know something of it.

SENATOR SUMNER is reported to assert that the late ex-Emperor Napoleon wasn't nephew to his own uncle.

THAT the Russian Beare isn't very badly scared by the growling of the British Lion, may be seen by the following telegram from St Petersburg dated Jan. 21st: The Military Commission, which has been in session for some time past has just completed its labors, with the following results: The compulsory military service system is retained for the present. The regiments and divisions are doubled. The strength of the army on a peace footing is 700,000 men, with a reserve of 601,000 men, with an increase of 134,000 men over the present war footing. The military estimats for the year 1873, have been increased to 160,000 roubles.

Now, if the Sepoys and the Russians make common cause, are we to be found as usual.

THE SPANISH ARISTOCRATS IN MADRID are just now demonstrating in reaction against the government project for colonial reform. His Majesty Amadeus must have a very troublesome time between republican prosessionists, democratic negroes and royalist recusants,

THREE Communists were executed on Wednesday at Camp Satory.

MR CHARLES GAVAN DUFFY'S ADMINISTRATION.—Was ousted from office, some months ago, by the stupid bigots of the Australian Assembly, on a frivolous pretext, indeed. During Mr. Duffy's tenure of office, the post of Agent General for Australia in London, became vacant by the retirement of the Hon. George Verdon. The Irish Premier immediately filled up the vacancy by the appointment of Mr. Cashel Hoey, some time editor of the *Nation*, and one of the most accomplished journalists that Ireland has produced. The Australains immediately declared that Mr. Hoey's political antecedants disqualified him for the post, and demanded the immediate cancelling of his appointment. Mr. Duffy refused, and was thrown out of office in consequence. Spite of all hostility Mr. Hoey remains in office, to the great chagrin, of the decendants of thieves and murderers from whom the pro-British faction in the Melbourne Assembly is recruited.

It must not be forgoten that apart from the faction referred to, there are as fine and patriotic Irishmen in Australia and New Zealand, as in any other part of the world.

A LONDON paper gets down on the Communists in the following fashion: "What were the Communists who destroyed Paris? Nine were shoemakers, six were condemned thieves, four unforked priests, four working jewelers, four hunchback and four halt, three loafers, two liberated convicts, two assassins, two forgers, two actors, two acrobats, two keepers of disreputable houses, two one eyed men, one stable boy, a *concierge*, a rabbit-skin merchant, a cooper, a stay-maker, and five madmen! What a respectable governing body."

The writer apes the aristocrat, and evidently think, that workingmen should have nothing to do in creation but work for masters. We do not, in saying this. mean to endorse the wild excesses of the communists.

Our Indian Wars.

After weeks of preparation on the part of the Government, troops are in the field against the Modoc brayes under Captain Jack. Scar-face Charley and Shacknasty Jim have met the enemy. Favored by a dense fog and concealment among volcanic rocks, the Indians killed and wounded forty of our men, with little or no loss on their own part. The spectacle of the United States of America at war with Captain Jack and his euphoniously named adjutants, is not one to inspire pride, however suggestive it may be of plunder. One sympathizes keenly with the poor soldiers exposed to a deadly fire from rocky coverts, admires their courage and hopes for theur ultimate triumph; yet back of all this is the feeling that the whole trouble originated in our own blundering, the reproach of which is increased by the refusal to avoid bloodshed by reasonable concession, as proposed by Gov. Booth, on the miserable pretext that the redskins would misconstrue it to be a proof of weakness. Will we ever be strong and wise enough to do right for right's sake?—*S. F. Bulletin.*

Philological Myths.

There is something very amusing, to any man who has been sufficiently educated to know anything about the subject, in the crazy persistency with which certain so-called philologists continue to rave about what they call the "Anglo-Saxon" tongue.

Men are always more excitable about myths than they are about real material facts. Which is, doubtless, because that their imagination runs away with them far more readily than their reason. And pedants who profess to be learned in tongues never run so wild as when they rant about the philological condition of that unexampled specimen of composite lingual architecture known as the English language.

But in truth there is not and never was what is foolishly and ignorantly called the pure Anglo-Saxon tongue, as there is not and never was a pure Anglo-Saxon race. All the strength, beauty and dialectic power of the English language lies mainly in the thousands of words of Latin origin which have come into it through the French. Take away the Latin and Greek words from the English, and you straightway lose the power of thinking or reasoning on any subject, however simple.

We remember laughing, several years ago, very heartily at a defense of Anglo-Saxon purity of speech, written by the poet Southey. He earnestly advocated Anglo-Saxon simplicity, and the eschewing of words of Latin and Greek origin. And the amusing thing about this paragraph, (which, we think, will be found in "The Doctor,") is that nearly nine out of every ten words in it are borrowed from the Latin or the Greek.

We have recently had another and still more hearty laugh on this preposterous specimen of the mythical theme. A New York magazine is lying on our table which contains an enthusiastic eulogium on the supposed simple Anglo-Saxon; and very funnily it is entitled "*Tendencies* of *Literature*," which two words are Latin.

Most of the words in this singular defence of Anglo-Saxon purity, are Latin, classical; they were absolutely necessary to enable the writer to make himself intellegible! So much for pure Anglo-Saxon.

Milton is universally considered the second greatest of the English poets; but this writer sees nothing in him but "stilted barbarisms," which again is Latin. Pope, the most musical, perhaps, of English poets, is only "a copyist of unnaturalness;" Latin again. Swift is mocked at, though all authorities confess that he actually that one, who, of all English writers approaches nearest to the "Anglo-Saxon" ideal. As for Shakespeare, his most beautiful plays absolutely crowded with Latinism. Even poetry, if it were possible so to write it, would be harsh, meagre, rude, and barbarous.

Let any of our rising poets try their hands at "pure Anglo-Saxon," and see if they can produce anything so musical, stately and picturesque, as the following lines by Pope:

"As when the moon, refulgent lamp of night,
O'er heaven's clear azure spreads her sacred light
When not a breath disturbes the deep serene,
And not a cloud o'ercasts the solemn scene,
Around her throne the vivid planets roll,
And stars unnumbered gild the glowing poll,
O'er the dark trees a yellow verdure's shed,
And tipt with silver every mountain's head,
The shine the vales, the rocks in prospects rise,
A flood of glory bursts from all the skies.
The conscious swains, rejoicing in the sight,
Eye the Blue vault and bless the useful light."

Let us hope that, after this, we shall hear no more of that silly myth, the "pure Anglo-Saxon English.

ENGLISH IGNORANCE THE PARENT OF MORMONISM.

The Rev. HUGH STOWELL BROWN, recently took a tour throug the United States for his own pleasure and improvement. Among other notable places visited was the modern Zion known to Gentiles as Salt Lake City. There Mr. Brown had some opportunity to examine for himself the stuff that "saints" are made of; and since his return to England he has made public the result of his analysis. It is something unsual to find an Englishman honest enough to arraign his own countrymen, as he does in the following words:—

"The most humiliating thing to an Englishman is to find that *most of the Mormon people are his fellow-countrymen*. It is not so much the American imposture as *English ignorance* that has made Mormonism what it is. Had it not been for the disgraceful neglect of the English people, Brigham Young's cunning would never have proved so grate a success as it has proved—and Brigham has made no progress with his better informed countrymen of America. I myself was never more ashamed of the people to whom I belonge then when, conversing with those Mormahs, I found that they came from Herefordshire, from Berkshire, from Yorkshire—for the most part they came from the benighted agricultural districts: *while to the credit of the Irish and Scotch very few of them could be found.*"

Such testimony and from such a source, cannot be challenged. But as there is no ground whatsoever for surprise at the Rev. H. S. Brown's revelations. The repulsive degradations of Western Mahometanism can be accepted only by a brutal, sensual and ignorant people. Therefore does it happen that England is the great re-cruiting-ground for Mormon converts, because the bulk of England's population is the most ignorant and depraved in the world. The Anglo-Soxon's ideal of earthly happiness is the life of a hog—ease and gluttony; and as long as Brigham's agents hold out these animal inducements, so long will they find ready volunteers among the people of England.

"Mamma," said a little boy, who had been sent to dry a towel before the fire, "is it done when it's brown?"

THE NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 26, 1873.

scribe for the NATIONALIST, the antagonist of everything sectional or sectarian, the denouncer of humbug and fraud, the foe to monarchy and tyranny, the friend of republicanism and free institutions, the champion of human rights and the rights of humanity.

To make this Journal what it can become, a credit to the people for whom it is written, extensive patronage is needed; therefore, send in your subscriptions and advertisements at once, and make your friends do likewise. This is the time to be practical.

THE WORK OF IRISHMEN.

The position of the Irish race to-day has no parallel among nations. No people have gone through so long and so terrible a process of external disorganization and yet continued to exist as a separate nationality. The Bretons of the west, the Normans of the North, and the Provencils of the South, have merged their national existence in that of France. Scotland and even Wales are scarcely known to the world except as divisions of Great Britain; but the Irish race, after centuries of foreign rule, is still a distinct people. It is true that it has suffered terribly in the struggle. All that makes us a nation, as distinct from a people, has been torn from it. Self government in every shape, our language, our laws, and our land have been wrested from us; and though nature has provided for our separate existence, every effort has been used by our rulers to make the world regard us as the slaves of the Anglo-Saxon. It is not alone that we have had to bow to the rule of a foreign monarch; other nations have done that for centuries and still retained their nationhood; but England's policy has been to destroy us as a nation if she could not utterly exterminate us. Elizabeth massacres her successor's plantations. Strafford's legalized robbery, and the wholesale confiscations of Cromwell and his Parliament, were all directed to one end, the establishment of a branch of the English race as "the people" of Ireland. Our old national chiefs perished on the battlefield or were driven into exile beyond the seas, the tribe lands were handed over to English adventurers, who were to become the "Irish" aristocracy, the old laws were rigorously abolished, and everything else that might serve as a centre of union and rallying point for the Irish race, and England for awhile flattered herself that she had killed the conquered nation. In truth, she came so near it that she might well be deceived.

"The Irish," wrote Dean Swift, meaning thereby the old Celtic people of Ireland, "are ...gether as inconsiderable as women and children." The Cromwellians and Williamite ad...rers, and the Ulster plantation men, who ...ot as yet imbibed the love of their new ..., were the only Irish people that England ...gnized; the rest was an undisciplined, dis...ed mass, without leaders or organization, ...d moreover doomed by law to a more than servile ignorance. But national life was there, though the foreign oppressor saw it not, and in the agitation of the American war it began to show itself. The new Irish, the favored children of England, extended their hands to the old race, and for a few years Ireland was "a nation once again." Too soon, indeed, the demon of bigotry and English intrigues overthrew that nation, but an impulse had been given again to Irish nationality that could not be checked by a purchased union or the horrors of martial law. If we are not yet a nation we have made long strides towards becoming one since the middle of the last century, or even since "'98." If Ireland is not yet as Hungary or Belgium, or America was before they gained their independence, her people are far from being "as inconsiderable as women and children." But the work is still far too incomplete for us to cast more than a hasty glance on what has been already done. If the Irish race is to hold up its head among the nations, there must be a genuine Irish nation. The Irish abroad are as much concerned in the accomplishment of this end as the Irish at home. Our interests, our self respect, and our love of race and country all demand it. We Irish abroad cannot sit down under the imputation that our country is incapable of holding a place among nations, or that our race of people are borne to be political slaves. We must devote our energies to helping forward the cause of nationality in Ireland, and not by sudden spasmodic efforts, but by steady (and if need be) life long application. We must labor to strengthen the nation that is now being born again by all those means which make nations great. Everything that promotes the organization, the instruction, the moral, mental and intellectual advancement of Irishmen at home or abroad must command our sympathies and substantial succor. Instruction of every kind and discipline are the great wants of our race, and we must foster everything that tends to give it those indispensable requisites to success. Victorious Prussia does not deem it too high a price for national safety to enforce military service from all her sons, and Irishmen whose nation has yet to be established should not fall behind such an example. The use of arms should be learned by every Irishman whenever he possess the means of so doing, as is almost universally the case here. Irish literature needs our assistance in a scarcely less degree, as the only means to keep alive the spark of patriotism among our people abroad. The education of both old and young by schools, colleges and reading-rooms, as the Irish have been, is a long one, and it is only by patient and persevering toil that the goal can be reached, and our dear country can be made a nation again.

SELF RELIANCE.

Self reliance is one of the best principles for any people to adopt, and more particularly so for the Irish people. The people of that unfortunate country, above all others have trusted to other nations to aid them time and again, and whatever attempts these nations made to relieve them proved unavailing. Hence the reason why we will continue to advise them in the future to rely on themselves alone. What the Irish people want here is an Irish daily journal that will, in every case when they are maliciously injured, defend them. It will scarcely be believed even by the Irish themselves that there is not one daily journal in America published in their interest; not one hospital of their own; not one public hall that they can claim as their own if we except the Irish-American Hall in this city, and which we claim is quite inadequate to the wants of our people. We cordially give credit to the patriotic men who planned and carried out that very meritorious project. Our attention was called the other day to an article in a paper to the effect that the Hibernian bank paid in more taxes to the treasury than did all the Americans, English, French and German banks in this city. That fact proves that the Irish people have more wealth as a people than any other class of citizens. What brought that result about? We suppose it is because of their number and industry. Why is it that there is not an Irishman in any electoral office in the State, city or county? Can somebody answer that question? We think we can. The Irish are simple fools and and the politicians know it. We beg their pardon for calling them fools, but we thought it just as well to give them a broad hint. Let the Irish see with what fidelity the Americans, Germans, Jews, and all others stick to each other. They invariably vote for their friends, no matter on what ticket their names appear, and all, too, at the expense of an Irishman, should he be foolish enough to run for an office. All this goes on while the simple, honest Irishman is voting with pure fidelity the ticket of his party. We acknowledge that we write this article with no small amount of reluctance, because of the unpleasant subject. The voice of the Irish compels us to it. We well remember with what pride our American friends spoke of and lauded the Irish brigade in the late war for its heroic defense of our common country. They used to say "how splendidly the boys that wear the green, fight," and yet if one of those Irish cripples runs for an office how quick these same men will scratch the cripple's name, if found on any ticket. There are just sixteen thousand natives of Ireland, on the Great Register in this city. If that count be correct, there must be at least eleven thousand voters, yet not one of them is in an electoral office. There must be something wrong somewhere. If bigotry and ostracism is going to be the order of the day, would it not be well if the prominent Irishmen get together and lay the foundation of a daily Irish journal, and appoint that veteran patriot, Miles D. Sweeney, as treasurer? Every one has confidence in him, besides he is a liberal man, and would do as much as any other person in the country. His long residence of over half a century in America gives him a prominence that few of his countrymen can claim.

AMBITIOUS OPPOSITION.

To be a true friend you must chide for faults as well as praise for good qualities, and were we to only flatter and pass by the faults of our friends without notice, we should fail in our duty of uniting all Irishmen upon the platform of nationality. Without unity of action we can do nothing to advance the cause of Ireland. We must pull together in the one groove and help one another to carry out the plans having for their object unity. There must be no opposition, each nationalist must assist the other, and should some patriotic step be taken in advance, it is the duty of all true men to assist, not mar, any attempt made. Our remarks are called forth by a knowledge that a portion of our people are too ready to take offense and far too sensitive to make good workers in an organization having for its object the unity of all. This is a serious fault, and must be overcome if we ever expect to be united. It was such action on the part of a few that assisted to mar all former attempts at union, and we therefore caution all those who allow personal interest to blind their nationality and lead them into opposition, that they are going the right way to prevent union. The man who is disappointed in his ambition in having control of any movement, or not obtaining office in any national organization, let it be military or civil, and endeavors to start another is to be looked upon with suspicion. The anxiety for all to be officers has been the source of many disagreements in National organizations, and the ambition of individuals to force themselves into position, which, if they fail to obtain, causes them to draw out, or start in opposition, has been one great reason of the want of success. If self interest and advancement is allowed to interfere with the progress of unity, [illegible] The Irish

WONDERFUL cures are often performed, as a correspondent remarks; but we are hopeless that what he calls the Governor-Generalship of Ireland can be shut up by tender means. It would, of course, be a mercy to shut the whole shop up, but hard knocks alone can do it.

THE unconscionable presents in the form of perquisites received by officials in this country are astounding to strangers. Something should be done to make generous fellows take a little more.

The "Saturday Review" on Mr. Froude.

The most severe castigation which the writer of that amusing but mischievous romance, "The English in Ireland," has yet received now lies on our editorial desk. It is not the trenchant letter of Mr. Pendegast, nor the eloquent oration of the great Irish Dominican—it is an article from the pages of the *Saturday Review*. We need scarcely say that the *Saturday Review* is not a journal the writers for which would be led astray by any passionate sympathies with the wrongs or any strong liking for the people of Ireland. The writer of the article in question speaks, indeed, in more than one place, of Ireland with the contemptuous *hauteur* which marks the true born Englishman. But the writer is a sound and erudite critic, he examines Mr. Froude's book by the light of the great canons of the critical art, and he shows beyond yea or nay that it is as utterly worthless a rhapsody as that "great paradox" called the History of England, which was in truth merely a very eloquent and ingenious effort to prove that Henry the Eighth was a good but suffering husband, a model of purity of intention, a mild sovereign, a self-sacrificing ruler, a patriot king. Mr. Froude's last work is, the *Saturday Review* declares, merely an ingenious puzzle. It is not a history, he says, if by a history we are to understand a narrative with some approach to chronological order; "for the story is constantly going backwards and forwards; later events are constantly put before earlier ones, till it is only by the dates charitably thrown in here and there that we have any means of guessing with what generation we are dealing." The reader of Mr. Froude's book is, the reviewer says, compelled to go "leaping backwards and forwards" through the volume, and the brilliant but helplessly confused writer sometimes "not only leads his reader to forget the dates, but forgets them himself." Evidence of the truth of the charge is given, and the reviewer declares in despair that Mr. Froude's way of "dodging about from one thing to another has simply produced an effect of utter confusion." Any one who has looked into Mr. Froude's book must know that he has devoted a very large portion of it to the Parliamentary history of Ireland in the eighteenth century. The *Saturday Review* shows to demonstration that Mr. Froude is, through utter ignorance of the subject, as incapable of properly writing Parliamentary history as a street urchin would be of deciphering a cuneiform inscription. "With purely Parliamentary matters," says the writer, "Mr. Froude never can get on. It is not likely that he should get on, when he seems so absolutely incapable of understanding the commonest terms of Parliamentary law. To this day Mr. Froude plainly does not know what is meant by a Bill of Attainder. * * * It is clear that Mr. Froude does not know the meaning of either of the words 'impeachment or 'attainder.'" The *Saturday Reviewer* professes himself unable to understand for what object the book was written. "We have said," he writes, "that we cannot make out what is Mr. Froude's object in the book. We began it with a kind of dreamy notion that he was going to show that Ireland had no grievances, that the policy of England towards Ireland had always been exactly what it ought to have been, and confiscations, penal laws, Drogheda and Wexford massacres, 'Papist, five pounds for your horse,' and the whole train of ideas summed up in the words 'Protestant Ascendency,' were all the dictates of perfect righteousness. Some passages look as though Mr. Froude thought so. His fanatical hatred of the Roman Catholic religion, and of all that belongs to it, the lurking idea to burn or boil somebody, if he could only quite make up his mind whom to burn or boil, which still lingers from the blissful days of good King Harry, the open idolatry of force—provided it is not a Papist who betakes himself to force—the constant revilings of anything like 'concession' to the conquered people, all look that way." In another place the writer asks in natural astonishment and perplexity: "Is the book, then, simply a reviling—to a great extent, we allow, a perfectly just reviling—of Ireland and most of its inhabitants, without distinction of race, speech, or creed? But one can hardly conceive any adequate motive for putting out a book simply to revile Ireland. Or is it, then, that Mr. Froude has turned philosopher, and has some deep thoughts to put forth about Government, its origin, and its purposes? The opening chapter and some other parts of the book look very like this. But Mr. Froude's philosophy of Government does not seem to go much deeper than the philosophy of the Platonic Thrasymachos—the doctrine that the stronger has the right to knock down the weaker." In a word, the *Saturday Review* proves in the clearest way that the book is bad in logic, blundering in statement, and entirely without systematic arrangement; is entirely useless as a history. If it survives at all it will be owing to the fact that Mr. Froude is master of a lively and picturesque style, and that he tells, with great charm of manner, wild stories of the desperadoes who, in the eighteenth century, made the coast of Kerry the scene of their romantic exploits.—*Dublin Evening Telegraph.*

Fortune plays strange freaks. A Toledo editor went through the war without a scratch, but stuck the shears in his eye the other day. Wickedness brings its own retribution. He probably never stole anything while in the army.

Wedding cards in Denver consist of the "Jack of Diamonds" and "Queen of Hearts," with the names of the contracting parties on each. If the bride's mother-in-law is living the "ten of clubs" is also endorsed.

The best frontspiece—An honest face.

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BOOTS AND SHOES!

Gents' Double Sole Kip Boots.....$2 00
Gents' French Screwed Boots..... 4 00
Gents' Custom-Made Sewed Boots..... 6 00
Gents' Tap Sole Screwed Boots..... 5 00
Gents' Congress Gaiters..$1 50.....Tap Soles.... 2 50
Gents' Custom-Made Box Toe Gaiters..... 3 50
Gents' Screwed Oxford Ties..... 2 00
Boys' French Screwed Boots..... 2 50
Boys Copper Toe Boots..... 1 50
Boys' Screwed Lace Shoes..... 1 50
Boys' Oxford Ties..... 1 75

LADIES WEAR.

Ladies' Scoll Vamp, Double Sole Bals.....$2 00
Ladies' Kid Fox Double Sole Bals..... 1 75
Ladies' Kid Fox Button Boots..... 3 00
Ladies' Kid Fox Long Gaiters, Double Sole..... 2 75
Ladies' Fine Calf Bals, High Cut..... 1 75
Ladies' Goat Balmorals..... 2 75
Ladies' Kid Slippers...$1 00.....French Kid.... 1 50
Children's Calf Shoes, Projecting Toe..... 1 25
Children's High Cut Scoll Tap Bals..... 1 25

We also keep on hand a large assortment of Hand Sewed Boots and Sewed Box Toe Gaiters. Besides a thousand other Bargains at

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No 11 THIRD STREET, Near Market.

"Sign of the Big Boot." jy4-tf

P. KELLY,

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No. 335 Bush Street.

IS DETERMINED TO SELL FIRST-CLASS Boots and Shoes at lower prices than any other store in the city. Read the following list of prices:

LADIES' DEPARTMENT

French Kid Boots reduced to.....$6 50

A full supply of White and Pink Kid and Satin Slippers always on hand. Kid Foxed Scolloped Button Boots and Kid Foxed Balmorals at the lowest prices.

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Misses' Kid Button, Black and Bronze, reduced to $3 50
600 pairs Kid Foxed Balmorals..... 2 00
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A large stock of Children's and Infant's Shoes at greatly reduced prices.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Fine Hand-Sewed Dress Boots.....$10 00
Fine Hand-Sewed Double Sole Boots..... 10 00
Fine French Calf Screwed Boots, Tap and Double Sole..... 5 00
Gents' Box-toed Gaiters..... 5 00
Oxford Ties..... 3 00

A full supply of Boys' and Youths' Boots and Oxford Ties at greatly reduced prices, at

P. KELLY'S, Prize Boot Maker,
No. 335 Bush Street. jy4-tf

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PRIZE

BOOT MAKER,

Nos. 327 and 329 Bush street, between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco.

All the latest styles of Boots and shoes for Ladies, Misses, Children and Gents made to order at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Benkert's Philadelphia Boots. jy4-tf

M. F. WALSH,

FASHIONABLE

Boot and Shoe Maker,

No. 811 Market street, (opposite Stockton street) San Francisco.

Orders promptly attended to. A good fit guaranteed. Repairs neatly executed. jy4-tf

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LADIES AND MISSES BOOTS MADE TO ORDER.

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SELLERS & KING.

Boot and Shoe Store,

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Dealers and Manufacturers of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Shoes; also, a large stock of Boots and Shoes always on hand, at lowest prices.

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD. jy4tf

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Northwest Corner of Pine and Front Sts.,

Where they offer for sale

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

PAINTS,

OILS,

GLASS,

ETC., ETC., ON THE PACIFIC COAST,

AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

101, 103 and 105 FRONT STREET,

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Now is the time for all

PERSONS TO AVAIL

Themselves of Good Sight.

The latest improved Spectacles. Weak sight strengthened, strong sight preserved, by the use of these Spectacles; superior to any now in common use; persons may use these for any length of time without causing the sight to ache. Spectacles for $1, and upward. As I have had 35 years practice in the business, I have good experience in suiting sight. All kinds of spectacles repaired and reglassed by J. O'NEILL, Optician,
407 Third street, near Harrison. jy-tf

HIBERNIA BREWER

HOWARD STREET,

Between Eighth and Ninth.....SAN FRANC

EUREKA BREWER

No. 235 First Street, between Howard and Folsom San Francisco. jy4-tf

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JOHN WIELAND - - Proprietor

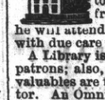
Second Street, Near Folsom, San Francisco. jy4-tf

UNITED STATES HOTEL

Cor. Beale and Folsom Sts., San Francisco.

CORNELIUS MALONEY.....Proprietor

(Late of the Franklin House.)



THE UNITED STATES HOTEL has been thoroughly renovated and fitted up in superior style. Parties who have sent to the States for friends, or who expect friends, will please notify C. Maloney, and he will attend to them on arrival, and forward them with due care to their destination.

A Library is attached to the house for the use of its patrons; also, a fire-proof safe, where money and other valuables are taken charge of at the risk of the proprietor. An Omnibus, with the name of the Hotel thereon, will be at the wharf to convey passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

CITY HOTEL,

(Late NEW ST. CHARLES,)

First St., between Market and Mission, San Francisco.

Board and Lodging, per Day, - - $1.00
Board and Lodging per Week, - - 5.00

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FAMILIES.

The Rooms are Furnished with Patent Spring Beds and Hair Mattresses, and are well arranged, either for families or single persons. Splendid accommodations for the travelling public. This Hotel is situated near the Steamer Landings. Passengers and baggage conveyed to the House free of charge.

MICHAEL RAFFERTY, - - Proprietor.

MANHATTAN HOUSE,

705 and 707 Front St., between Pacific and Broadway, SAN FRANCISCO.

Board and Lodging, per Week, - - $4
Board, per Day, - - - - 75c.

Good accommodations for Families.

N. B.—This House has just been renovated. Free Coach to the House.

JAMES CORNYN.....Proprietor
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T. F. BAINES. JAS. J. CANIFFE.

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Baines & Caniffe.....PROPRIETORS

Always on hand an excellent stock of

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CAPT. HENRY FERRINO, - - - Prop

This pleasant wayside resort is situated on the Beach, near the Cliff, and is the only place on the route where parties taking the drive can procure The Best Liquors and Cigars, for 12½ cents. jy4-tf

MONTGOMERY'S HOTEL, 227 AND 229 Second street. Board and Lodging from $4 to $5 per week; six meal tickets for $1. Conducted on temperance principles. jy4-tf

SAN FRANCISCO

BALL and RACKET COURT,

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Between Fourth and Fifth.....SAN FRANCISCO

Fine WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

THOMAS KELLY.....Proprietor. jy4-tf

J. M. DWYER. P. J. GATELY.

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Southeast corner of Second and Market Streets, San Francisco.

THE FINEST WINES AND LIQUORS

Constantly on hand. Families Supplied. jy4-t

P. J. TANNIAN,

Keeps constantly on hand the best quality of

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

ALSO—Superior Brands Old Bourbon Whisky, Old Martel and Sazerac Brandies, Pure Old Scotch and Irish Whiskeys. Also, Pure Holland Gin and Jamaica Rum. dec-tf

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CHARLES KEON,

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Groceries and Provisions,

Corner Howard Court and Howard Street, (opposite Irish-American Hall) San Francisco. jy4-tf

P. T. Flynn & Son,

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THE BEST

CATHOLIC BOOK STORE!

H. C. BATEMAN, No. 203 Kearny Street,

Has just received a New and Elegant Stock of

Holy Bibles and Prayer Books

Bound in fine Velvet, Mother of Pearl and Ivory Beads and Medals in Gold and Silver, Pearl, Garnet and Amber. Also, a first-class stock of Books, suitable for presents, by the best Authors. jy4

NATIONALIST.

RANCISCO, JANUARY 26, 1873.

Local Brevities.

CHANDLER, (The Horse) at the run- at the agricultural Park, Wednesday he race in the last three heats—time -54.

stralain Mail will leave here on the

onvention of Irish societies for this ets next Sunday at Irish American Hall

It is to be hoped that they may do g to assist their native land, besides ; money on a parade.

orse disease, is expected soon to make arance in this city. It has already the Sierras.

has been introduced into Congress by to provide a building for the Appraiser's department.

THE widow of Charles Moneypenny has brought suit, in the Third District Court, to set aside the will of her husband, on the ground of representrtion and undue influence ought to bear on the deceased by his relatives.

THE *Bal Masque* of the Oriental Club on Thursday night, in Horticultural Hall, was a most gorgeous and successful affair.

QUICKEST ON RECORD.—The ship Young America arrived in this bay on Monday, making the passage from Liverpool in 99 days.

WE had much pleasure in being present last Tuesday evening, in Hibernia Hall, while the Legion of St. Patrick was drilling. The Company is evidently determined to keep up its reputation for efficiency.

MESSRS. HEYES & Co. are fitting up in splendid style the store lately occupied by Kelly the bootmaker, corner Kearney and Bush streets, as a saloon and refreshment house on the same plan as Messrs. Spiers & Pand, of London and Melbourne. It is certain to be an attractive resort.

MESSRS. WILSON, TOMPKINS & Co. have been engaged in the erection of a large circus building on Sutter street, between Montgomery and Kearney. The work is drawing to a close and appears to be intended for a permanent and extensive establishment. Favoring enterprise, we wish them every success.

THERE are 320 inmates in the San Francisco Alms House.

A SIX-FOOTER came in to ask a very proper question—to-wit, why the two Revolutionary Companies of the city should be simply described as merely "Independent." Following his advice, we modify the allegation and defy the alligator.

THE *Post* hints that Col. Barnes relies on his memory for his wit, and then asserts that he relies upon his imagination for his facts. This was all about a lecture the gallant Colonel delivered, in which he gave too much credit to some German or other, about something not worth mentioning.

THE House Carpenters' League met on Monday Evening, at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association. During the lecture severe strictures were passed on Col. Barnes' lecture, so far as apprentices are concerned. The League never attempted to fix the number of apprentices. They do, however, advocate the establishment of labor schools, so as to raise labor to the dignity of a profession; and they are right in so doing.

A CHANCE TO BE MERRY.—Ireland's National Holliday, is to be celebrated by the Knights of the Red Branch, with a Ball at Horticultural Hall that will eclipse any that has ever been held before. There is expected to be a thousand couples on the floor. Horticultural Hall is the largest and most brilliantly decorated hall in the city, a visit to it at night will both surprise and delight. Thousand of gas lights with various colored globes and the dazzling lights from the magnificent Chandeleires, give (with other extensive decorations in the Hall, which is immense,) a most delightful rich Oriental appearance, while the numerous canary birds with their sweet voices, the grotos, water fountains, shrubery and evergreens, causes the place to rescmble a scene from some fairy tale. The gallery is calculated to hold 2,000 people, and is comfortly fitted up where those who don't care for dancing can enjoy themseives by witnessing a brilliant scene.

The Knights are composed of the most influential Irishmen in the city, and our recollection of their management on former occasions are such as to lead us to expect that every lady in the city, who claims to have any love for Ireland, will assist by her presence and influence to make this Ball of the Knights of the Red Branch a recherche affair.

WEDNDSDAY last a faro bank was smashed at the corner of Geary and Dupont streets. The night before a similar den was pounced on by the police in Market sreet. A number of the short-card fraternity were arrested and treated of course properly.

THE Nevada Legislature, after much wire-pulling, elected John P. Jones Senaton on Tuesday last.

WALLACE and another buffer had a half hour prize fight last Sunday in New Butchertown. Mr. W. got a head put on him to remind him possibly of some of the commandments.

THE *Post* says that Rosa Bonheur is coming to San Francisco to paint the Bulls and Bears. CAPTAIN Bradbury, of the opposition steamer Sacramento, still keeps on the line and carries passengers from this city for $1 each.

Irish Confederation Hall.

The knowledge that the exercises in this hall were renewed, and that Mr. F. Cummings was to lecture, caused the Nationalists from different organizations to muster in good force last Sunday evening, Mr. John Talbot occupied the chair, and called on several gentlemen for songs and recitations, who all responded to the call in good style. Mr. J. J. Murphy's song, "We Have Lived and Loved Together," and Mr. Robinson's recitation received special applause. The lecture was a decided National treat, and the subject—"The Nationalist of '48—was well chosen. Mr. Cummings' criticism of the agitation policy of O'Connell, and the tribute he paid the national spirit of Davis and his colleagues of the *Nation*, published by the young Irelanders, received well merited applause. Several of the national poems contributed for the *Nation*, as well as the most fiery of Davis' and the action of Smith O'Brien in refusing to act in the British Parliament, with his dock speech, as well as those of Thomas F. Meagher, McManus, and others were introduced in the lecture, and caused it to be exceedingly interesting. As we remarked in a former issue, this hall is the rendezvous of the Nationalists of this coast, and the object of its members is self-improvement and the exertion of every energy to unite all Irishmen upon the National platform of freedom for Ireland.

NOTWITHSTANDING the rush at GARLAND'S COUGH DROP and Candy Depot—828 Market Street—for all Holiday Gifts and Family Candies, he still continues to furnish his renowned COUGH DROPS for all suffering from Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, Influenza, Bronchitis, Inflamation of the Lungs, Asthma and Consumption.

MAJOR JACK STRATMAN, well known as an old newspaper pioneer, has his Headquarters under this office. His advice to his friends is so truly American that we take the liberty to publish it: "You are the architect of your own fortunes; rely upon your own strength of body and soul. Take for your star, Self-Reliance, Faith, Honesty and Industry, and inscribe on your banner, Luck is a fool, Pluck is a hero. Don't take too much advice, keep at the helm and steer your own ship, and remember that the great art of commanding is to take a fair share of the work. Don't practice too much humanity; you can't get above your level—water don't run up hill—put potatoes in a cart over a rough road and the small ones will go to the bottom. Think well of yourself—strike out—assume your position—fire below the mark you intend to hit. Energy, invincible determination, with a right motive, are the levers that move the world. Don't swear. Don't deceive. Don't tattle. Be in earnest. Be self-reliant. Be generous. Be kind. Be civil. Read the papers. Advertise your business. Love your God and fellow man. Love truth and virtue. Love your country and obey the laws. Do what your conscience tells you to be a duty, and leave the consequence with HIM.

IRISH NATIONAL FLAGS VS. BURLESQUES.—There are few things more hurtful to the feelings of an intelligent Irishman than to see the emblems of his country burlesqued—as we are sorry to have to say is too often the case, in this city as well as throughout the State. In order to stamp down this neglect, or worse on our part, we would suggest to our countrymen, who may need either flags or banners for the celebration of the Irish anniversary of St. Patrick's Day, to call on or send their orders right away to C. J. Barron, 815 Market St., San Francisco, where they are sure to get a genuine article at the lowest price. By a genuine article we mean something to do credit to the artist and to the country. Look at the display he has already made over the Hibernian Bank and elsewhere.

THERE are some good features of the Code, to weigh against the bad ones. The new Code affixes a penalty against gambling at not less than $200 nor more than $1,000 fine, and imprisonment in the County Jail until such fines are paid, not to exceed one year. The penalty applies as well to those who allow gambling on or in their premises, as to the principals. A first-class law if there were persons to enforce it.

SARGEANT BATES AND HIS FLAG.—"Sargeant Bates has been carrying an American flag through Great Britain. On his entrance into London on Nov. 30th, to welcome him a large crowd assembled in Guildhall-yard upon the close of his mission. He delivered a brief address, in the course of which he expressed his great gratification at the nature of his reception whilst bearing the American flag from Gretna-green to London. The sergeant has sent a letter to some of the papers, in which he says that he shall soon leave England, probably never to return, as medical men have informed him that an injury which he received during the late war "will before many years send me 'marching' over the gloomy trails leading to the flowery kingdom of a beautiful and indestructible world, in the flower-strewn valleys of which lie the encampments of the forgiven."

We are not quite sure that the Sargeant isn't making himself ridiculous; but, perhaps like George Francis Train, he finds playing the fool paying business.

A Cincinnati Editor thinks that war, pestilence and famine always follow one another. We have had war, are now having pestilence, and, he thinks, will soon have the famine. Like Joseph, of Egypt, he is laying in an immense supply of corn; only he takes it in its fluid form.

That man will never be a perfect gentleman who lives only with gentlemen. To be a man of the world we must view that world in every grade and in every perspective.—Bulwer Lytton.

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SHIP AND RAILROAD SPIKES, STEAMBOAT SHAFTS, CRANKS. PISTONS, CONNECTING RODS, CAR AND LOCOMOTIVE AXLES AND FRAMES,

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This little work contains information of the utmost value to all, whether married or single, and will be sent FREE by mail on receipt of six cents in postage stamps for return postage. Address,

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Have recieved a Diploma from the Mechanics Fair 1871, at San Francisco,

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$10,000—To any person able to equal MADAME SCHWERER, Clairvoyant and Professor of Great Mysteries. She cures all sickness or no charge. Consultation given on all affairs. Talismans for love, prosperity, family unhappiness. Also, see your intended. Fee, 50 cents up, Corner Folsom nd Seventh Streets, (over fruit store) San Francisco jy4-tf

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No. 419 Kearny street, between Pine and California, San Francisco. Importer and dealer in Furnishing Goods, Fancy Notions, Etc. dec-tf

THE NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 26, 1873.

MISSING FRIENDS

Advertisements under this heard are inserted four times for One Dollar; Payable in advance.

Information wanted of Michael Cooney, a native of Killybegs, county Donegal, Ireland. Address Mrs. Catherine Campbell, East Abbington, Mass.

Information wanted of Thomas Brophy, late of Lansing county, Iowa. Address, Joseph Brophy, Harper's Ferry, Allamakee county, Iowa.

Information wanted of Patrick Hallanan, or any of his relatives. Please write to his sister, Mrs. Catherine Mahoney, St. Catherine, Canada West

William Gilfoyle, 214 Sumner street, Boston, wishes to hear of his daughter, who came to California six years ago.

Information wanted of Thomas J. Pitt, a native of Wexford, by his brother, Richard. Address NATIONALIST San Francisco. Eastern papers please copy.

Information wanted of John Scott, a native of Lancaster, England. Address John Butterworth, Meadowcroft Block, Watson street, Lowell, Mass.

Peter Sloden, William Maden and Michael Maden, Zinezwick, Canada East. Information wanted by their sister Mrs Mary Ann Howe, West Ladanon, N. H.

Information wanted of the whereabouts of William, Thomas and Michael O'Dowd, who left Athy, county Kildare, about 1845. Address Conelius Mulligen, Uxbridge, Mass.

Information wanted of Denis Cleary, native of Manchester, Jersey street. Address James Duckett, 61 Columbia street, Fall River, Mass.

IRISH CONFEDERATION.

Address of the Executive Committee of the Directory..

IRISH CONFEDERATION OFFICE,
384 Bowery, New York, January 4, 1873.

TO THE IRISH PEOPLE IN CALIFORNIA.

Fellow-Countrymen:—Since the English invader first set foot on the shores of Ireland, her sons have never ceased to maintain a struggle for her independence, and the heritage of vengeance has been bequeathed from generation to generation down to our time. Disaster and defeat have failed to crush the national spirit, and bloody massacres and grinding tyranny have but intensified our desires to be free. Reluctant concessions wrung from the fears of our foreign tyrants, and hollow pretences of sympathy or good will, are alike powerless to stifle our aspirations for liberty; and the Irishmen of to-day are as determined to work out the independence of their country, and as ready to brave the dungeon and the scaffold for her sake, as in the days of Emmet, Tone and Fitzgerald. A cause adhered to with such unflinching tenacity and heroic devotion for seven centuries, through bloodshed and treachery, through famine and misery unparalleled in the world's history, almost in spite of fate itself, must eventually triumph, and Ireland one day take her rightful place among the nations.

Undismayed by the failure of '68, and in the face of almost overwhelming difficulties, our countrymen at home are once more

ACTIVELY PREPARING FOR ANOTHER EFFORT

To drive the foreigner from our soil. Taught by dearly bought experience, and having a due appreciation of the magnitude of the task they have undertaken, they entertain no chimerical projects nor visionary theories. They recognize the truth of O'Connell's maxim, that, "England's difficulty is Ireland,s opportunity," and are resolved to wait patiently till that opportunity presents itself; while silenntly, though with vigor and energy, endeavoring to place themselves in a position to seize it when it comes, and strike at the power of England in her hour of peril. The study of our past history has taught them the folly of looking to foreign nations to do the work that must be done by themselves alone, "Who would be free, must themselves strike the blow."

The English emissary, Froude, while reproaching the Irish people with the want of success that has hitherto attended their efforts for freedom, has unwittingly given expression to the feeling that animates the youth of Ireland today, by saying that "if a nation of five millions of people are united on their own soil, and determined to be free, no power on earth could keep them down." But while relying on themselves alone, it is only natural they should look for the active co-operation of their own countrymen in America. Though three thousand miles of ocean separate us from our native land, our duty is still the same, and an indellible disgrace will rest upon us if we leave it unperformed. Most of us are more fortunate than our countrymen at home, and shame upon us if we do not contribute our share to the glorious work of sweeping the tyrant from the soil of Ireland. Good wishes and barren sympathy are useless to an enslaved people. It is money, arms and war material judiciously expended and skilfully directed that will enable them to wrest their freedom from their oppressors. Irishmen of America! you can supply all these to your brothers at home, if you are properly organized and wisely directed. Will you undertake the task? This is the object the Irish Confederation has in view, and we call on you to sustain and assist us. Isolated efforts can be of little avail, and it is only by combination and union that the work can be done effectually. More than this we will not say in public; but those who are anxious to join our organization can obtain the necessary information by applying to the Directory, at the above address, and giving reasonable guarantees for honesty and sincerity, or from members with whom they may be acquainted. Fraternally,

THOMAS CLARK LUBY,
T. F. BURKE.

ENGLISH CIVILIZATION.

The People and Their Slavish Subservience—Riches Wrung from Poverty.

The average Englishman is so blinded by the prejudice of aristocratic teaching that he lives in a fool's paradise, and is willing to run anywhere or do anything at the bidding of his "noble" and imperious masters. Although the oligarchy despise the "swinish multitude," as they call them, these same working classes are the *sine qua non* of their national existence.

THEY MAINTAIN EVERYTHING

and everybody. The Queen, who graciously condescends to accept the trifling sum of *one million nine hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars* a year from the public purse, is indebted to the "swinish multitude" for every penny of her salary. Princes and princesses, dukes and duchesses, and all the grades of nobility, both English and foreign, who derive incomes from the English Exchequer, are indebted for every penny they receive to the industrious orders. How is it then that the very persone whose labor produces [illegible] enormous resources

ARE THOSE WHO SUFFER

the greatest privations and endure the greatest miseries? Let some corpulent eulogiser of the English social system answer this question. At the present moment bread, vegetables, meat and provisions generally are at famine prices in London. What is the cause of all this misery? The main cause of the social misery resulting from this dearness of food is to be ascribed to the very class that lives upon the labor of the industrious orders. It is for the selfish pleasures of land owners and other wealthy individuals that vast tracts of land have been converted into game preserves, thus preventing cultivation.

THE POOR ARE THE REAL SUFFERERS.

Forty-five millions of dollars were expended in prosecuting a war against the helpless savages of Abbysinia, and forty-five cents would be given grudgingly to a poor man or woman. If these $45,000,000 had been distributed among the 100,000 paupers of London, each pauper would receive $450. So long as the English social system remains as it is, reformation of the people is hopeless and civilization practically impossible. The pestiferous, health-destroying, and soul polluting habitations of the poor of London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and other large cities may be partially traced to

A CLASS OF RAPACIOUS LANDLORDS

who thrive upon the misery of their tenants. Their miserable hovels would not be used for dog houses in the West End of London. It is absolutely useless for English eulogizers to prate about civilization in the face of such ignorance, misery and barbarism

JOHN MCGONEGAL.

Berkeley.

It is something encouraging to find the President of our State University taking an Irishman as the subject of a public lecture. From the Oakland *Transcript* of Wednesday we clip the following:

As was anticipated, a very large audience assembled to listen to the lecture last evening, by President Gilman, of the State University. He dwelt very briefly on the biography of Bishop Berkely, who was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, near the close of the seventeenth century. He died at the age of three score years, but poor and disappointed, was he gathered to his fathers. But his words and deeds live after him. His works have been published in many tongues. In Dublin and Edinburgh memorial windows perpetuate his fame, whilst the Berkeley Books at Cambridge, and the Redwood Library at Harvard also commemorate his services. As a philosopher, prelate and philanthropist, he shone pre-emiuent. One of the greatest labors of love was the efforts he made to found a grand benevolent institution in the Bermudas for the instruction of the Indians of North America. The many disappointments he encountered and the final triumph raising £20,000 for starting his favorite plan were given in detail, as also the graphic description of the climate, scenery and healthfulness of the Islands. His sojournings in America were narrated, and particularly his residence in what is now the most fashionable part of Newport, Rhode Island. Here he lived for some months and owned ninety-six acres of land, He was always forming literary and benevolent societies, and he gave his farm in the old world founding sholarships, libraries, etc. The speaker regretted that so many of his valuable letters are lost. He was the first to suggest a past graduate course of studies in the United States. Such a man as this illustrated the scriptural proverb that "a good name is better than great riches."

Why Belligerent Rights Should Be Granted to Cuba.

Almost from the outset of the Spanish colonial revolution our government, though bound to Spain by the strictest obligations of neutrality, recognized a state of war and granted full belligerent rights to her colonies in revolt. "Each party," declared Mr. Monroe in his Message of March 8, 1818, "was permitted to enter our ports with its public and its private ships, and to take from them every article which was the subject of commerce with other nations." And did this recognition come after the revolutionists had demonstrated their power to achieve independence by a war of four years' duration—such a war as Mr. Fish, forgetting the small beginnings of our own struggle for liberty, pronounces as mere "civil commotion in the dominions of Spain?" By no means. Belligerent rights were conceded in 1811, or less than six months after the provinces of Venezuela and Columbia took up arms. Bolivar in his best estate never had as many armed men as the Cubans have put into the field, nor did the Spaniards ever have opposed to them as many troops as the insurgents have employed in the eastern districts of Cuba. In her vain efforts to retain her most precious American possessions Spain, since the Winter of 1868-9, has marshalled more troops than when Mexico, Central America, Colombia, Venezuela, Chile, Peru and Buenos Ayres proved the right of self-government by the might of victory. * * *

The *Herald* Commissioner has ascertained the fact that there are enough men to fight for the Republic if they could only procure arms and ammunition. Under such circumstances the receipt of between two and three thousand rifles, with a large quantity of ammunition, besides revolvers, bowie knives, hand grenades, clothing, medicine, surgical instruments, and other valuable supplies, must be hailed as a happy commencement of the new year. There are other people in a worse fix than the Cubans—more men to fight, and fewer rifles with which to do it. Don't grudge the Cubans their good luck, however.

California Items.

It is humiliating to learn, that after all the military preparations for the punishment of the Modoc Indians. The result of the first battle is the defeat of our Troops, with a severe loss in killed and wounded. There is only one course for the military. It is to send sufficient force to sweep the district thoroughly. The latest telegrams say that not only did our troops get beaten, but that they left their dead on the field.

There is a man (?) in Doylestown, ten years of age, who ate eighty breakfasts a few days ago and chopped two cords of wood before walking a mile; or else he was two years old and chopped ten breakfasts and ate a cord of wood before walking eighty miles; or he was eighty years old and chopped ten miles before walking into a cord of wood at breakfast; or he was eighty years old and walked ten miles and chopped two cords of wood before breakfast. It was somehow that way.

PRATT'S

ABOLITION OIL!

The unprecedented success of this GREAT FAMILY REMEDY, and the universal satisfaction given by it in all cases, are the legitimate results of its intrinsic merits. KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE—BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR.

PRATT'S ABOLITION OIL is good at all times, reliable at all times, applicable at all times; gives relief more speedily in all cases of internal and external aches and pains than any other remedy in use. Just as sure as you use it according to directions, just so surely will it cure:—

Rheumatism,	**Neuralgia,**
Paralysis,	**Sprains,**
Bruises,	**Pain in the Side,**
Headache,	**Diptheria,**
Coughs and Colds,	**Colic,**
Cramps,	**Cholera Morbus,**
Gout,	**Lame Back,**
Pains in the Loins,	**Pleurisy,**
Sore Throat,	**Stiff Joints,**
Felons,	**Toothache,**
Earache,	**Swollen Joints,**
Diarrhoea,	**Lumbago,**
Contracted Cords,	**Swellings,**

Pain in the Breast,

And all internal and external aches and pains. Ask your druggist for PRATT'S ABOLITION OIL, and take no substitute.

PRICE.

Small Size.....Fifty Cents
Large Size.....One Dollar

FOR SALE BY ALL

Druggists and Dealers.

PRATT'S

NEW LIFE!

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER AND LIVER INVIGORATOR IN THE WORLD. PURELY VEGETABLE, prepared from fresh Shaker roots and herbs. Cures all disorders arising from impure blood. Restores the Tone and Vivor of the System.

PRICE.

Per Bottle.....One Dollar

For Sale by

ALL DRUGGISTS.

PRATT'S

Vocal Stimulants!

For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and all Bronchial Complaints. They are carefully and thoroughly medicated, free from all nauseating and deleterious ingredients, and are an effective as well as a pleasant remedy. Mothers pronounce them invaluable for children in cases of Whooping Cough and Croup; they act directly on the pulmonary organs, without deranging the stomach or constipating the bowels. To Singers and Public Speakers they are indispensable, as they lubricate the vocal organs, and prevent all irritation of the mucous membrane.

A. McBOYLE & CO.,

Druggists and Chemists,

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No. 519 Sacramento Street, corner of Leidesdorff street, (a few doors below the What Cheer House.) Private entrance on Leidesdorff street, San Francisco.

Established expressly to afford the Afflicted sound and scientific Medical Aid, in the treatment and cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, cases of secrecy, and all sexual disorders.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. W. K. DOHERTY, RETURNS HIS SINCERE thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his Institute for the cure of CHRONIC DISEASES of the LUNGS, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DIGESTIVE and GENITO-URINARY ORGANS, and all private diseases, viz: SYPHILIS, in all its forms and stages; SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and all the horid consequences of self-abuse; GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURES, NOCTURNAL and DIURNAL EMISSIONS, SEXUAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE BACK and LOINS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER and KIDNEYS, etc., etc.; and he hopes his long experience and successful practice will continue to insure him a share of public patronage. By the practice of many years in Europe and the United States, he is enabled to apply the most efficient and successful remedies against diseases of all kinds. He cures without mercury, charges moderate, treats his patients in a correct and honorable way, and has references of unquestionable veracity from men of known respectability and high standing in society. All parties consulting him by letter or otherwise, will receive the best and gentlest treatment and implicit secrecy.

DR. DOHERTY would call attention to the following certificates, from two of his patients who having fully recovered their health, desire to make known their remedial agent. It will be seen their statements are fully authenticated by a Notary public.

The welfare of society imperiously demands their publicity, and they are given more to warn the unwary than to sound the praises of a Physician, of whom hundreds of like cases can be cited, during a practice of more than twenty years.

A CASE OF GLEET AND STRICTURE.

DR. DOHERTY—Dear Sir: I feel my health so fully restored that, in common gratitude, I believe I should make you some written acknowledgment, for your fee was small for the work performed.

I arrived in this city from the East about one year ago and was then suffering from an old case of Gleet, complicated with Stricture. Being a stranger in the city and believing that those doctors who gave such positive assurances of success were necessarily the best, I placed myself in their charge, and continued under their treatment until I had lost nearly all hope and a considerable sum of money.

I wish to say now that you are the sixth doctor I have employed, and the only one that has ever done me any service. My Gleet is wholly cured, the Stricture is almost removed, and my general health is better than it has been for years

In conclusion, I would say to the many unfortunates who require medical advice, if you have any doubt as to whom you should employ, ask DR. DOHERTY for my address and call and see me. (I keep a store in this city.) My experience may save you many dollars.

I would also add that in the early stage of my disease I used a large amount of the preparations advertised as infallible cures for Gonnorhœa. Gleet, etc., but never derived any benefit from them.

I am, Doctor, very truly yours, L——H——.
San Francisco, June 15th, 1864.
subscribed and sworn-to before me this 21st day of June, A. D,. 1864.
(L. S.) A. S. GOULD, Notary Public

SEMINAL WEAKNESS—A SWORN-TO CERTIFICATE OF MORE REMARKABLE CURE OF SPERMATORRHŒA.

A desire to benefit suffering humanity, and a feeling of gratitude to DR. W. K. DOHERTY, alone induces me to make this statement. For many years I had been afflicted with that fearful disease known as "Spermatorrhœa" or Seminal weakness, the result of self-abuse, but till in 1855 experienced but little trouble or inconvenience. In that year, however, I had Seminal weakness to a fearful extent, which was soon followed by the most alarming symptoms, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head dimness of vision, nervousness and general debility. My mind, too, was affected to such an extent as to seriously impair my memory; my ideas were confused and spirits depressed. I was averse to society, had evil forebodings and self-distrust, and was entirely unfitted for any of the duties of life. From 1855 to the summer of 1863, I employed the very best medical talent I could find, and spent several hundred dollars, but in no instance obtained more than temporary relief. I had about concluded there was *no relief* for me in the world, but reading DR. DOHERTY'S card I thought I should call and see him, as he charged nothing for consultation. I had an interview with the doctor at his office, in Sacramento street, and his fee for treatment was so reasonable, I determined to try him, though I did not expect much benefit from his treatment. On the fifth of December last I placed myself under his care; in one week I found myself very much improved, and now after five weeks treatment, I feel thoroughly cured of all my troubles, and in the enjoyment of the best of health. Hoping that my experience may be of benefit to others similarly afflicted, I subscribe myself.

JAMES JOHNSTON

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of January, A. D., 1864.
[L. S.] A. G. RANDALL, Notary Public.

TO FEMALS.

When a female is in trouble, or afflicted with disease, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, irritability, nervousness, extreme urinary difficulties, derangement of digestive functions, general debility, vaginitis, all diseases of the womb, hysteria, sterility, and all other diseases peculiar to females, she should go or write at once to the celebrated female doctor. W. K. DOHERTY, at his Medical Institute and consult him about her troubles and disease. The Doctor is effecting more cures than any other Physician in the State of California. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately and save yourself from painful sufferings and premature death All Married ladies whose delicate health or other circumstances prevent an increase in their families, should write or call at DR. W. K. DOHERTY'S Medical Institute, and they will receive every possible relief and help. The doctors offices are so arranged that he can be consulted without fear of observation.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Patients male or female) residing in any part of the State, however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of Dr. Doherty in their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such, in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred.

If the case be fully and candidly described, personal communication will be unnecessary, as instructions for diet, regimen, and the general treatment of the case itself (including the remedies,) will be forwarded without delay, and in such a manner as to convey no idea of the letter or parcel transmitted.

Consultations at the office or by letter, FREE, Permanent cure guaranteed or no pay. Address,

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San Francisco, Cal.

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DR. DOHERTY has published an important pamphlet embodying his own views and experiences in relation to Impotency, or Verility, being a short treatise on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness. Nervous and Physical Debility consequent on this affection, and other diseases of the sexual organs.

This little work contains information of the utmost value to all, whether married or single, and will be sent FREE by mail on receipt of six cents in postage stamps for return postage. Address

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